

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Services Industry 2000 Report

The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has produced both national and state-specific data on private sector workplace injuries and illnesses. Annual surveys are collected from private establishments in each state and processed by a designated agency. During the 2000 survey cycle, 5,805 establishments were surveyed in Massachusetts and 243,126 establishments were surveyed nationwide. The following data have been selected to give a detailed look at the Services Industry in Massachusetts.

The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector). (Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Services made

Chart 2: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, MA & US 1996-2000

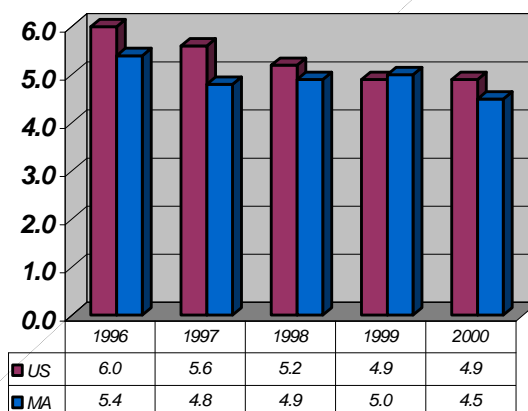
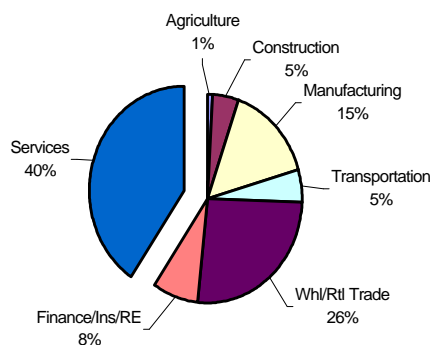


Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000

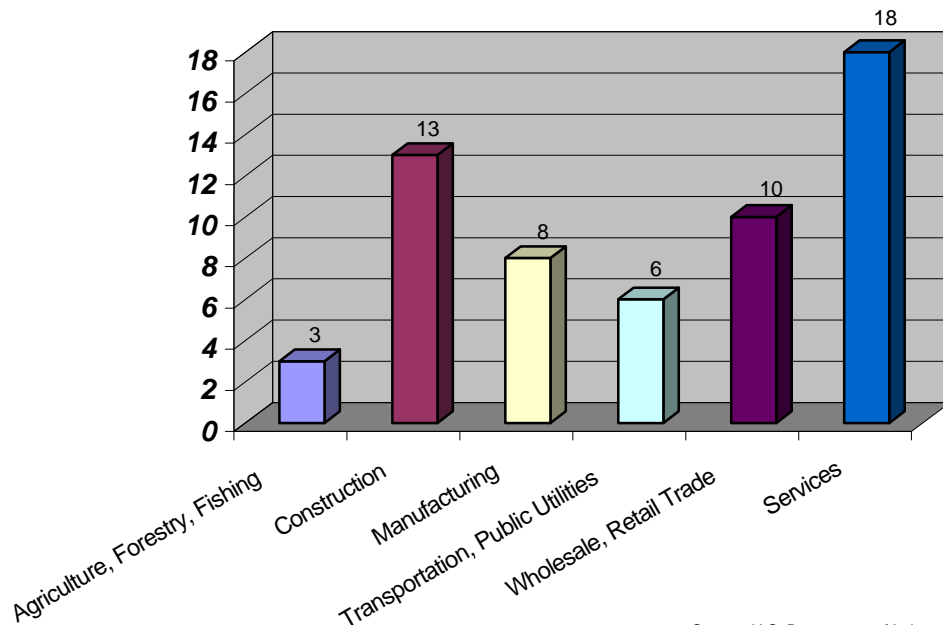


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

up 46% of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 1,160,400 workers. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had one percent, or 24,000 workers; Construction had 130,100; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; Manufacturing 436,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Services Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate¹ of occupational injuries and illnesses was 4.5 in the year 2000, or a total of 41,500 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 5.0, in 1998 the rate was 4.9, in 1997 it was 4.8 and in 1996 it was 5.4. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Services Industry suffered 18 occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Construction had 13; Manufacturing, eight; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; and Wholesale and Retail Trade had 10. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Services Industry workers suffered 15,041 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 9,108 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 1,390 were bruises or contusions, 869 were cuts, lacerations, or punctures, and 868 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Services, 2000

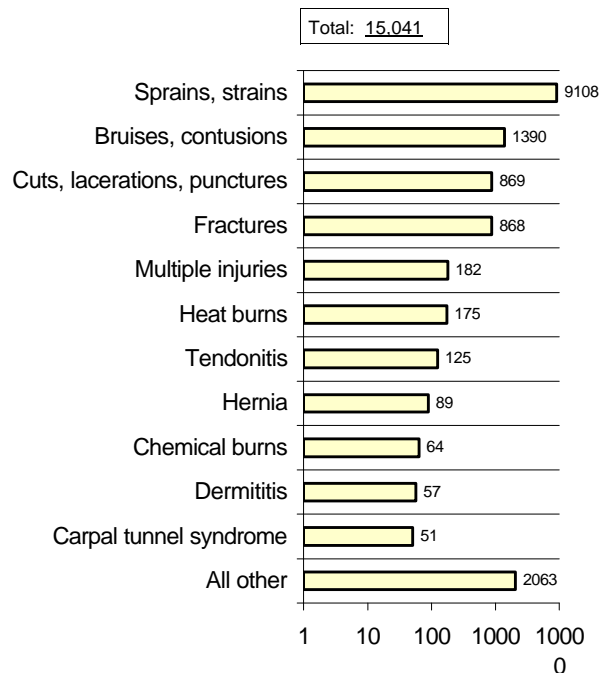
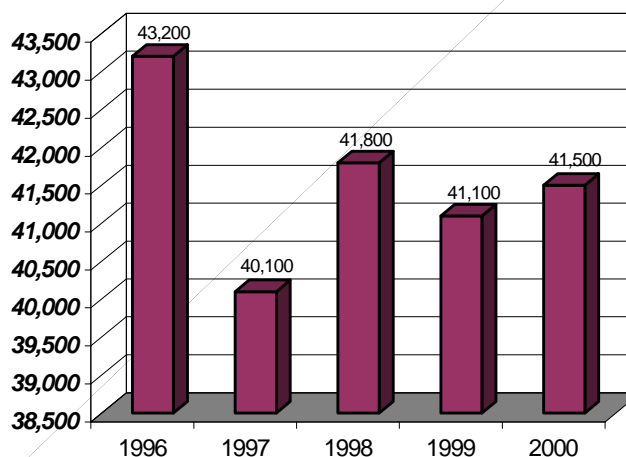


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate a slight increase in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Services Industry in Massachusetts from 1999 to 2000, but a decrease from 1998. 41,500 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 41,100 in 1999, 41,800 in 1998, 40,100 in 1997, and 43,200 in 1996. Of the 41,500 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of overexertion or bodily reaction, falls, or being struck by or striking against an object or equipment.

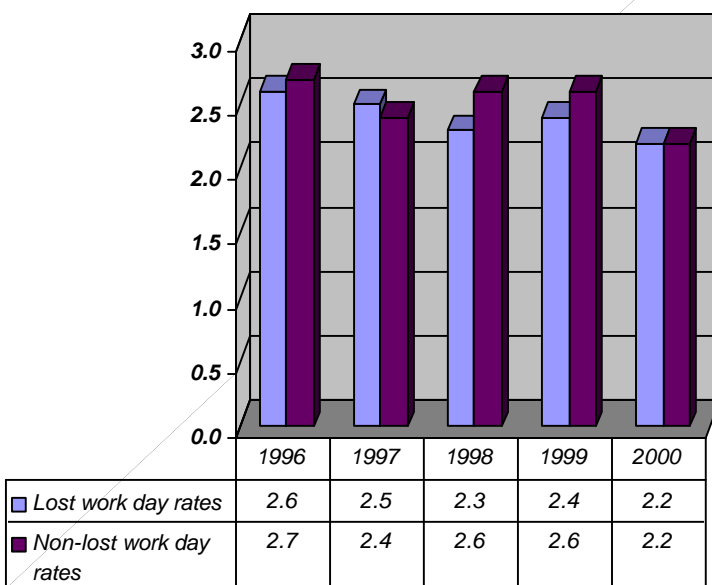
Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Services, 1996-2000



Of the 41,500 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, 20,700 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 20,800 injuries were cases without

lost work days. Days away from work are counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate¹ in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 2.2. This represents a decrease in the rate from each of the four prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 2.2 in 2000, also representing a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, 1996-2000



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Services Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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www.state.ma.us/dos/pages/stats.htm

For additional information, please go to: www.bls.gov/IIF or www.osha.gov

Reports are available for all major industry groups in Massachusetts: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Services. To obtain information about the Mining industry please contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) at www.msha.gov or the U.S. Department of Labor MSHA Northeast District office at (724) 772-2333.



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